

BID Human

Description: BID Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 195 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 21.9 kDa.

Catalog #: PRPS-634

Synonyms: BH3-interacting domain death agonist, p22 BID, BID, FP497, MGC15319, MGC42355.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MDCEVNNGSS LRDECITNLL VFGFLQSCSD NSFRRELDAL
GHELPVLAPQ WEGYDELQTD GNRSSHRLG RIEADSESQE DIIRNIARHL AQVGDSMDRS
IPPGLVNGLA LQLRNTSRSE EDNRDLATA LEQLLQAYPR DMEKEKTMV LALLLAKKVA
SHTPSLLRDV FHHTVNFNQ NLRTYVRSLSA RNGMD.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8 & 20% NaCl.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

BID accession number NP_001187 is a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 protein having only the BH3 domain. In reaction to apoptotic signaling, BID interacts with another Bcl-2 family of cell death regulators, called Bax, they form a heterodimer resulting to the insertion of Bax into the outer mitochondrial membrane. Bax induces the opening of the mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel which lead to the release of cytochrome c and other pro-apoptotic factors from the mitochondria resulting in activation of caspases. BID is a mediator of mitochondrial damage induced by caspase-8 (CASP8). CASP8 cleaves BID, and the COOH-terminal part translocates to mitochondria where it triggers cytochrome c release. The major proteolytic product p15 BID releasea cytochrome c. Isoform 1, Isoform 2 and Isoform 4 induce ice-like proteases and apoptosis while Isoform 3 does not induce apoptosis.

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